phyte's unskilled cawness; her fund of domestic, of managerial experience was like an unused yet efficient well; she had only to give a turn of the hand and up came the buckets, moistly and practically laden. True, she worked under the most altered conditions; she was no longer a drudge but a supervisor; and yet the very grimness of that early apprenticeship had held in it a radical value of instruction. She who had known of the prices paid for inferior household goods, could use her knowledge now to fine profit in the purchase of better ones. Having swept with her own toil floors that were clad coarsely, she could in readier way discern uncleanly neglect on the part of underlings who swept floors clad with velvet.

Her responsibility was borne with great lightness. "I think I am a sort of natural housekeaper," she soon told her husband, "It all comes very easy. I find that my daily leisare is mereasing at a rapid rate." She directed with so much system, discipline, and keen-sightedness, that speed was a natural result. Her detection of nagligence and fraud was prompt and thorough. She discouraged the least familiarity in her servants. On this point she was severely sensitive; she maintained her dignity in all intercourse with them, and sometimes it was a dignity so positive and accentuated that it blent with her personal beauty in giving the effect of a picturesque sternness. The secret of its exercise lay wholly in her former life. She had once been socially low enough for these very employes to have treated her as an equal. All that was dead and in its grave. She wanted to keep it there forever. Instinctively she stamped down the sods, and even held a vigilant foot upon them.

She was soon prepared to seek out Mrs. Diggs, and pay her a long, intimate visit. She found her new friend in a small but charming home. The drawing-room into which she was shown displayed a great deal of good taste, and yet it had not a touch of needless grandeur. Its least detail, from the cushion of a soft to the panel of a screen,

permanent and sensible usage. It was a room to shocked you with no inelegance, while it invited yon by a sort of generally sympathetic upholstery and appointment.

Mrs. Diggs was delighted to hear of the new Twenty-Eighth-Street residence. She took Claire's gloved hand in both of her slim, bony ones, and profisered the most effusive congratulations.

"It's so much nicer, don't you know, to be a real chatelaine like that—to have your own four dominitizing walls, and not live in a honeycomb fashion, like a bee in its cell, with heaven knows how many other bees buzzing all about you. I'm inexpressibly giad you've done it. Now you are lanced, don't you know! You can entertain people. And I'm sure, my dear, that you do want to entertain people."

Claire gave a pretty little trill of a laugh. "I have no people to entertain, yet," she said.

Mrs. Diggs was still holding her hand. "Oh, you aly mouse!" she exclaimed. "You've got great ideas in your bead for the coming winter. Don't tell me you haven't. Remember our talks at Coney Island. And you're going straight for the big game. You're not of the sort that will be content with a small, low place. Not you! You want a large and a high one. It's going to be a great fight. Now, don't say it isn't. I know all about you. I dote on you, and I know all about you. You intend to try and be a leader. You've got it in you to be one, too. I believe you'll succeed—I do, honestly! I'll put my money on you, as that dear Manhattan of mine would say of a horse.

'Not at all," smiled Claire. "But everything must have a beginning, you know. And I have no beginning, as yet. I have only met yourself and "... She paused, then, looking a little serious.

Here Mrs. Diggs dropped Claire's hand, and burst into a loud, hilarious laugh. Her mirth quite convulsed her for several seconds.

"Cornelia Van Horn," she presently shouted in a riotously gieeful way "Myself and Cornelia Van Horn! That is what you mean. lan't it, now I say it is a sure of the sort in the part of the sort in a protously giee

was looking at Claire with both hands in her nd her angular body heat oddly forward. She the idea of a humorous human interrogation-

ell, yes," said Claire, soberly, and a little of-dly; "I do mean that. Pray what is there so about it ""

funny about it \*\*

Mra. Diggs again became convulsed with laughter: "Funny!" she at length managed to say.

"Why, its magnificent it!'s delicious it you're going to tilt against Cornelia! Of course you are! You don't know a soul yet; you're quite obscure; but you have a sublime self-confidence. That is always the armort-bearer of genius; it carries the spear and shield of the conqueror. My dear, I always wanted to have somebody beard Cornelia in her den, don't you know, "like the Douglass! I'm with you—don't forget that! I'll help you all I can. And when you've shaken the piliars of New-York society to their foundations, please be grateful and recollect that I set you up to it."

She three back has been and beautiful and recollect that I set you there have back has been and beautiful and recollect that I set you may to it."

She threw back her head and laughed again in her boisterous, vehement, but never ill-bred way. Claire sat and watched her. She was not even smiling now; she was biting her lip. She had concluded, sometime ago, that she understood Mrs. Diggs perfectly. But she did not know, at present, in what spirit to take this noisy paroxysm. Was it sincere, amicable amusement, or was it pitiless and impudent mockery?

[To be Continued]

ROOTS OF MAGICAL POWER.

PETICHES ENOUGH TO KEEP ALL THE NEGROES IN NEW-YORK IN LUCK.

house with four gables, each one of which telegraph poles that had sprung up beneath them. them of usefulness, for their dingy, unpainted blinds were tightly closed and bound with faded green muslin. which bore the legend "Herbs Sold Here," and row of dingy window-panes, through which co bunches of parti-colored leaves, that resemed nothing more than the war trophies of some sar guinary Indian who had fought and bled but who had conquered his enemy. Within, in strange contrast with the accumulation of dust, stood a young man whose hair east a lurid glow over the piles of boxes tha reached the ceiling, filled, if the labels on them could be sted, with cures for every ill that human flesh is beir to, as well as a large variety of others, and with powders potions whose presence in an active stomach would make death a welcome relief. Across the counter stood a celored woman whose avoirdupois could only be correctly determined by hay-scales. There was an eager look in her eyes; and with one hand clutching with convulsive energy a dollar bill, and the other stretched like a signal service storm map on the counter, she whispered in the me some Adam and Eve."

It was done, and the money changed its owner. The clored woman vanished amid the thunder of her treal and the clerk sank behind the counter with a fiash of his

A TRIBUNE reporter asked the clerk what the woman

meant. He was enlightened as follows:

"We have colored men and women call here every
day and ask for 'Adam and Eve.' It is a root and ask for Adam and Eve.

It is a supposed to mg the best fortune to its owner. We arge \$1 for a single root. Here is one of them." The charge \$1 for a single root. Here is one of them." The reporter was shown a small, light-colored root, resembling in fibre the peanut-root. From a slender stembulged two proliberances of unequal size. "The small bulk," continued the cierk, "Is Adam; the larger, Eve. Colored people put the roots in a bottle and then pour a pint of whiskey on them; if they swell, there's luck in them and they are cherished for years as their most valuable possession. I have known negroes to commit suicide because they had lost their 'Adam and Eve.' A colored man came in here a few days ago and told me that he had been to Philadelphia and that he made over a hundred dollars at cards. On his way back on the train he had got drunk by imbining the whiskey in his 'Adam and Eve' bottle, and in a fit of frouzy had thrown his charm away. He said the money was stolen from him before he arrived in Jersey City, and he had spent a week hunting over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Rallway for his lost 'Adam and Eve.' I sold him another."

mother."
"The superstition about the four-leaved clover is well thown. We have them for sale here and have a good trade or them. They can be bought for \$5 each. Some persons who have found a four-leaved clover would, I believe, alther part with their lives than with their tiny plant, or it brings destruction on the fortunes of a man if he oses his quarteful."

or it brings destruction on the lottudes of a main law ones his quartefoli."

"There is a root that is known among colored people as the 'dead root.' It is very small, shaped somewhat like a carrol, but forked. The more forks it has the nore powerful it is. The peculiar virtue of the 'dead cost' is that it not alone prevents death by violence, but lrives away the evil spirits that are supposed to hover boott the remains of a worldly negro after death. Wherever you meet with a colored man of reckless saring you may depend upon it that he has a 'dead root' hung about his neek. It is necessary, however, to make these feticles powerful, that no person should know has some are the possessor of one, for such is the faith

aring you may depend upon it that he has a 'dead cot' hung about his neck. It is necessary, however, to sake these feliches powerful, that no person should know hat you are the possessor of one, for such is the faith he negro has in their virtue, that if any man is supersed to have one of extraordinary efficacy, he would be a danger of robbary if not of murder. Boaides the root hat I have speken about, there are many others that ave special virtues. The snake root will cure anake most fine in supposed to prevent delimina fremens."

These superstitions are not confined to the negroes y any means. We have white customers as well, but of course, their number is small. It is true that the olored people who come here to buy the 'charmed, post' belong to the most ignorant portion of their race, at there seems to be a grain of the most senseleas superstition inherent in the negro that is found in the memors of no other race. The herb business is not now what used to be. In fact, it has decreased one-half is the at five years. While the treatment with herbs is still garded as good, the science of pharmacy has become inch that only the active principle of the herb is used stead of the plant itself. Our stock is gathered in New-race, and are sent to us in bales. Of course, we are liged to depend te a great extent on the howledge of a herb-gatherers, but they are trained from their oliddot on hake a proper selection, and their training from leafs them sattay. Herbs and roots are sent to have mediamal properties that cannot be found in our

CAMPING IN CALIFORNIA.

FIRE IN THE WOODS. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MOUNT PINOS, July 20.

We had been crying all day. For more than

We had been crying all day. For more than a week the valleys below us and the lower slopes of the mountain had been ablaze. Every year, when the sheep have eaten all the herbage and stripped the saplings bare, the herders set fire to the bush to improve the next season's pasturage, and whether the flames shall stop in the bush or spread among the timber, is as God pleases. It was the day be-fore the shepherds drove their two thousand ravag-ing beasts away from Mount Pinos that these fires broke out, but as for the particular conflagration which now made our eyes water, that, they assure in the San Ernidio Valley. It caused us no uneasiness at first, it was so far away; but the acrid smoke blown upon our camp grew more and more troublesome, and kept us bathed in tears. On Wednesday the situation became somewhat alarming. The birds dashed wildly about with cries of distress. The fire had taken fast hold of the woods on the north side of the mountain back of the camp, and a strong wind blew it steadily toward us. At evening we went over to look at the fascinating spectacle. A shallow, upland valley, studded with open timbers, hes between us and the sharp northern edge. On the ridge bounding the further side of this valley, a quarter of a mile from the camp, piles of recks gave a partial shelter from which we could look down into the blazing forest. Toward the foot of the mountain all was a confused mass of smoke and flame, in the midst of which we heard the ominous crackling of the resinous fuel and the crash of falling trunks and branches. A precipi-tous ravine, branching near the top, acted as a sort of chimney, and in the draft created by it the fire was rushing toward the summit, feeding principally upon the dry cones, needles and prostrate trees, but here and there wrapping the green wood also. It was already near the edge at four places directly in a line with the tents, and it flanked us on both sides. Fallen pines, fifty or sixty feet long, glowed like huge bars of molten iron; lambent fames played about the standing trees; patches of fire were blown through the roaring air. The conflagration spread so far among nearly inaccessible cliffs, and involved so much heavy timber, that it was impossible to check it in that steep place by any means at our command. We could only watch, and hope, and consider what we should do if the worst came.

The wind lulled in the night, and the fire seemed

to move off to the east of us. But on Thursday afternoon Harvey came running into camp for the shovel. We scarcely heard his hasty words, but we knew what was the matter and hurried after him. By one of those freaks for which forest fires are notorious, the moribund flames had suddenly leaped into life and come furiously over the edge of the little valley by a series of jumps. The wind, too, had risen, and instead of blowing from the south, as it is wont to do in the day-time, it was due north, that is, in the quarter of greatest danger. Once over the edge of the mountain however, the fire, although alarmingly near, was on ground where it could be fought. Harvey quickly opened a trench a rod or two in front of it, merely deep enough to clear away the combustible droppings of the trees and expose the bare ground, and then be-tween this trench and the advancing flames he put match to the dry stuff and let it burn till the two fires met. It was done on the principle of inocula-tion; he kindled a small and harmless fire to anticipate the big and unmanageable one. In the meantime Albert Durer's long arms and legs were seen in frantic movement in the midst of the dense smoke, where he was uprooting dead trees and dragging away the dry wood upon which the flames fed most eagerly. There was a large mass of old fallen timber upon the crest of the ridge, too heavy and too fast locked together to be removed, and upon that the fury of the fire was principally directed. Blazing fragments were blown from it into the valley, where the abundance of combustible materials, including many dead trunks as dry as tinder, was an element of serious danger. When night came on, in spite of our anxiety it was impossible not to admire the magnificent spectacle. The surface was strewn with pine needles which had been partly trodden under by the sheep, and within the area of the fire the blackened ground itself seemed to be burning-smoke pouring out of it in volcame jets, and short blue and red flames sweepseemed to lean for consolation and support against the ing over it like the gaseous flames over a broad bed of coal. The dense, resinous smoke piled into the the tufts of the nearest pines stood out with extraordinary distinctness, while the more distant trees faded into obscurity, the spectral appearance of this beautiful bit of open wood being enhanced by the effect of a bright, full moon, and the red glow

from the ridge. After a few hours' work it appeared that we could check the further advance of the flames from the north, provided there was no great increase in the If a gale should arise like that of last week our case would be hopeless. But there was another and much larger fire about half a mile to our right. This had started at the north base of the mountain along with the one we were fighting, and had gone over to the east of the ravine, climbing a thickly timbered and remantic knoll-favorite haunt of the deer-which rises to a rocky point three or four hundred feet higher than the site of our camp. Here it was evident from the vast volume of smoke and the position of the flames that the conflagration was of the most serious character. Some of our party went as near the scene as they could and satisfied themselves that it was not coming towards us; it was travelling straight across the mountain in the direction of our old camp in the glen. We pre-pared at last to rest. All the horses were brought in and tethered near the camp to be ready for any emergency; they were found close at hand sharing our anxiety, I think, and preferring our companionship to their usual night rambles. Harvey remained in the valley watching and shovelling and trampling the flames, after arranging with Durer and the doctor to relieve him at 3 in the morning; others slept fitfully, rising now and then to see whether the fires were spreading or subsiding; and Ah Hing-well, this curious Chinaman having eaten the rind of a ham was somewhat indisposed. and according to his custom in such cases he filled the teapot and went to bed with it, flooding his stomach at intervals all night with his national de-

Providentially, the wind ceased, and before daylight the danger from the north was over. I mounted my horse this morning and rode as far as I could toward the east, where the flames are still indiminished, and after crossing part of the freshly burnt ground and picking my way among smoulder ing trees, I reached a commanding elevation and beheld a vast scene of ruin. For miles away, as far as the prospect extends, from base to summit, the whole eastern end of the mountain is on fire. This quarter, having been less trampled by sheep than the rest of the range, was more thickly carpeted with the droppings from the trees, and being wholly exposed to the winds, it was strewn with broken limbs and fallen trunks. There was ample food for the flames, therefore, and they raged with intensity. the flames, therefore, and they raged with intensity. They have crossed the mountain and made some progress down the south side, and they have taken so many standing trees that it is uscless to think of stopping them. During our first two weeks on the summit, we had strong northeast winds almost every night from sunset to sunrise. If they blew now, this fierce fire from the east end would be driven right down upon us. But for a week the night wind has been due north. The only present danger to us from the large conflagration is that it may cut us off from our water supply in the glen. If that happens we shall have to abandon nearly all our goods and take up a hasty march. Fortunately, the one trail down the mountain remains open.

Melancholy as a forest fire is, the most wonderful thing about it is not that it destroys so much but that it spares so much. It burns for a week in the midst of resinous trees, and when it dies out you are astonished to find that most of the large pines are but little injured; the bark is charred, the leaves are withered, perhaps a black hole is saten into the trunk, but the tree still stands, and They have crossed the mountain and made some progress down the south side, and they have taken

it will be green next year. Often, indeed, as the numerous blackened ruins on this mountain testify, the wounds of the fire result in the speedy decay and death of the tree which seems at first to have withstood the attack, but there is a mighty vitality in a stalwart pine, and in the majority of cases it is only disfigured, not killed, by the flames which are rearing among the dry cones and needles at its foot.

The misery of these criminal burnings in California -arson of the woods I call them-is that they are perpetrated year after year, and that by destroying the young growth they prevent the renewal of the steadily diminishing forest. J. R. G. H.

BITS OF FULTON MARKET HISTORY.

INCIDENTS FROM ITS EARLY DAYS-MEAT FOR A

YEAR OFFERED FOR A LIFT. There are amusing episodes recorded in the ancient history of Fulton Market which have been re-called to memory by changes in the renting of the stalls which are contemplated by the Board of Aidermen. The subject of establishing a market-place at the foot of Fulton-st. was discussed as early as 1815. Finally, by Council was authorized to take possession of the land now occuried by the market. The work of building was quickly begun. By some the pian of the house was greatly admired, but by the old butchers the new market was thought to be inconvenient on account of the high steps which led up to it. This brought out the following peculiar notice printed in the newspapers at the time:

peculiar notice printed in the newspapers at the time:

PREMIUM.—The butchers in the Fly Market who expect to remove to the new market at the foot of Fultonst about November I, desirous of doing all in their power to accommodate their customers, particularly the aged and inferm, hereby offer to supply with meat for one year, any person who may construct the most easy and best method of hoisting from the street up into the market all such as find it inconvenient to accend the lofty steps of said market. The inventor is requested to submit a model of his machine to a committee of butchers, on or before October 1 next, as it would be desirable to have it erected before they commence business in said market.

The first arrangements in regard to the rental of stalls caused bitter feeling among the butchers and led to their showing their spirit in the following resolutions:

\*Resolved\*\*. That the sum of \$100 a year for stands in the Fulton Market is more than many butchers will be able to pay, and consequently will not only disgree them, but make objects of perpetual prosecution.

\*Resolved\*\*. That the method adopted by the Corporation in fixing a yearly rent on the stands, and at the same time selling them at public anotton, is novel, without precedent and prejudicial to the peace and harmony of society.

society.

Resolved, That the resolutions now passed by the Corporation are calculated to set one butcher against another, and finally to make them the instrument of their own persecutions.

It was at this time one of the regulations that no per son except a regularly licensed butcher should rentany of the stalls. When the sale of stalls took place the butchers held their ground; but one man, a cigar-dealer, in opposition to the announcement made by the butchers, bid for and got the first stall. When his name was announced by the autioneer as the purchaser of the stall he was eized and dragged to the dock and thrown into the river,

and came near losing his life.

The second sale occurred on Janary 3, 1822, in the court room of the City Hall. The Mayor presided. The rent of stalls ranged from \$115 to \$400, and the sale realized \$18,865. Later in the year the cellars under the market were put up and sold at auction, and raised the income from the market \$7,775. On February 15, 1822, thirty-four poultry, vegetable and fruit stands were sold

The market was opened formally on January 22, 1822. and it was considered worthy of record in a newspaper account of the opening that one man appeared in the market with ninety-two pairs of fine canvas back ducks which he had brought by wagon from the Susquehann lings a pair. In the summer of the same year yellow for some time, so the stand-holders were granted permis-sion to remove to the vacant space in Chatham-square. fever. In the latter part of 1823 all the butchers' stands in Beekman-st. were removed and the fruit-dealers

ness increasing daily, it was decided by the committee in charge that a watchman ought to be employed at in charge that a watchman ought to be employed at night. Later, when the watchman was required to do duty on Sunday, considerable hard feeling was created. For some time the deputy cierk was compelled to do "watch duty" on Sunday. Being a plous man, he sent the following singular communication to the Mayor:

To Stephen Allen, esq., Mayor of the City of New-Fork and President of the Common Council:

Exodus 20th chapter, 8th verse, it is written: "Remem ber the Sabbath day, to keep it hoy." First Samuel, 5th chapter, 22d verse; "Behold, to obey is better than sacri-

Exonus 20th enapter, 5th verse, it is written: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." [First Samuel, 5th chapter, 22d verse: "Behold, to obey is bester than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." In the new law of the Common Council they have made it my duty to watch Fulton Market after the closing of said market until 10 o'clock at night, and every Sunday till 10 o'clock p.m.; which duty! cannot on any consideration consent to comply with.

The communication closed with a formal resignation

signed by Ezra Frost, September 1, 1823.

The hotel patronage of Fulton Market is the leading ffalo, Rochester and Philadelphia. Probably the largest customers are the great summer hotels. largest customers are the great summer hotels. The bulk of their business begins here in June. All of the Saratoga hotels, as well as those at Niagara Falls, West Point, the Paiisades and Coney Island, rely on the market for fish. Fulton Market sings to Coney Island alone, in the height of the season, at least thirty to forty tons of provisions daily; and from twenty to twenty-five tons to Saratoga, Long Branch, Sea Girt and Monmouth Beach. The growth of the flab business has probably been greater than that of any other branch of trade, and it has got to be the great distributing centre for fish for nearly the whole United States.

The market, too, has become on of the attractions of the city to visitors. Three distinguished Englishmen recently visited it, and the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Extern have repeatedly sent orders here for fish

The market, too, has become one of the attractions of the city to visitors. Three distinguished Englishmen recently visited t, and the Duke of suther land the Marquis of Exeter have repeatedly sent orders here for risk with which to stock their private ponds. Though the restaurants are a modern development in the market, at present they occupy about one-fourth of the entire space. This business began by the sale of raw oysters. All a man wanted for a start in the business were popper, salt, vinegar and a board on which to set out the dishes. Then the stand-keepers began to have oyster-stews cooked over a charcoal furnace. The business grow rapidly, so they fitted up booths and served oysters cooked in various styles. They had become a feature of the market. The shops were gradually colarged until they attained their present proportions. Then the problem came up as to what should be done in the months that tacked the mystic "R" in their names. This led to the sale of steak, chops, etc., and now the shops are full-blown restaurants, doing a very large business.

I the old building gradually decayed and finally became dangerous to life and health. Nearly all the persons engaged in the market became convinced that a new structure was an absolute necessity. A committee of stand-holders was appointed, but met with no consideration at the hands of the Sinking Fund Commission. The committee went to the Legislature, but the Governor vetoed the bill. Then the committee disbanded. Influence was finally brought to bear on the Board of Apportionment, and \$80,006 was granted to repair the market. I making the plans for the repairs, it was found that nothing would do short of an entire rebuilding of the market. A second appropriation of \$80,000 to complete the repairs was obtained, and now the city owns a market costing \$160,000, occupying ground measuring 200 by 180 feet. It is probably the cheapest building of the size ever constructed by the city, and is free from any valuant of jobbery or corruption. There are 240 stands,

SENDING APPLES TO ENGLAND.

The exportation of American apples to England has become a business of some magnitude during the last few years. Among the largest evporters are the commission houses of Austin, Kimball & Co., in West-st., and E. P. Loomis & Co., No. 95 Barclay-st. Mr. the senior partner, said to a TRIBUNE reporter vesterday :

" I do not think we shall send many apples to England this season. If we send any it will be after the home market has been fully supplied. There are two reasons for this: first, the short crop on this side, and secondly the good crop in Europe. It is the first time in six or seven years they have had a good crop over there. Year seven years they have and a good crop over there. Year before last it did not pay exporters very much, but last year the snipping of apples abroad was profitable."

"Is there any probability, owing to the full crop of apples there and the short crop hers, that they may

reverse the business and ship apples to supply the de clency in the American market 1

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. A BIG BUT USELESS TURTLE-SCARCITY OF FRUIT AND FISH.

The largest thing sold in Fulton Market yesterday was a "leather-back" turtle. It was so large that it monopolized one of Mr. Blackford's slabs, and yet it was of no use except as a curiosity. It was not good to eat, but it weighed 1,200 pounds. A showman bought it for \$25. Washington Market is sur-rounded by ruins. The half of the old building which still remains did an excellent business yes terday, and the marketmen who have built their stalls in the outer darkness of Vesey and Washington sts. make no complaint that trade has faile them. There is a noticeable absence of fruit in all the markets. Berries have disappeared from the stands, and peaches and pears have not yet acquired the right of possession which will soon be due them on account of their superior numbers.

There is a scarcity of fish, which, had it occurred in Lent, would have been alarming. For the past three days heavy easterly winds have been making have among the fishermen, and in consequence the market slabs are bare and the prices are very high. Scollops are expected to arrive within a very few days, and their advent will be hailed with rejoicings. The codfish retails for 10 cents a pound, while the haddock brings only 8 cents. The white halibut is 18 cents and is of exceptionally fine quality. The large seabase, at present the only base in the market, is sold for 30 cents; dressed cels bring 18 cents and boiled lobsters 1212 cents a pound. There are some very fine-looking fresh salmon, which can be bought for 50 cents a pound; the frozen salmon sells for 35 cents. Flounders, of which great numbers are sold, bring 12 cents; hake is 8 cents and blackfish of fair quality 15 cents a pound. There are some very large fresh mackerel in market for 25 cents, and some Spanish mackerel which are sold for double the price. The price for butterfish is 10 cents a pound, weakfish 15 cents. kingfish 25 cents, sheepshead 25 cents, large white perch 15 cents, and large bluefish 15 cents a pound. There are only few fresh-water fish in the market. Brook trout (Long Island) sell for \$1 a pound, while the Canada fresh trout bring 50 cents; salmon trout are 18 cents a pound, whitefish 18 cents, wall-eyed pike 18 cents, and green turtle 18 cents a pound. Diamond-back terrapin sell for \$24 a dozen. Hard clams are sold for 75 cents and Little Neck clams for 40 cents a hundred. Frogs' legs are 60 cents a pound; hard crabs \$3 a hundred, soft crabs \$1 50 a dozen, and whitebait 50 cents a pound. In meats there is little change either in quality or

in price. It is rather doubtful if the prices will fall before the middle of autumn. Beef is only of fair quality, as in the grass feeding time meat is seidom at its best. Porterhouse steaks cost from 25 to 30 cents a pound, while sirloin steak sells for 23 cents round steaks bring 20 cents, rib rousts from 18 to 23 cents, Arloin roasts from 25 to 27 cents, and inferior cuts as low as 12 cents. Mutton is becoming strong in flavor and exceedingly old. Mutton chops (rib) bring 30 cents a pound, and loin chops 20 cenis; veal chops are 20 cents, cutlets 30 cents, fillets 28 cents, and loin veal from 22 to 25 cents. Breast veal sells for 18 cents, shoulders of mutton for 12 cents, hindquarter 18 cents, and forequarter 1212 cents. Hindquarter of lamb sells for 25 cents a pound and the forequarter 20 cents. The price of corned beef is from 14 to 18 cents, stewing beef from 12 to 16 cents, leg beef \$1, shin beef 75 cents. Fresh pork sells for 17 cents a pound, fresh ham 17 cents, smoked ham 20 cents. Sweetbreads cost from \$2 to \$3 50 a dozen. There is a slight odor of venison in the markets, but as the season will not open until next month the deer are kept in the ice-boxes.

Game is only to be thought of, or if realization is absolutely necessary to happiness, woodcock, snipe and blackbirds are the only things to be bought. Woodcock are \$1 75 a pair, and blackbirds are 65 cents a dozen. Ox eyes are 50 cents a dozen, and vellow-legged snipe sell for from \$1 to \$1 50 a dozen. Chickens are very plentiful and sell readily at from 30 to 35 cents a pound. Ducks sell at 25 cents a pound, turkeys at 18 cents, common geese at 18 and 20 cents, spring chickens for broiling at

Vegetables are as plentiful as the season can be expected to bring forth. The prices are low, and as they lie heaped in their baskets they present a very inviting appearance. New celery sells for from 30 to 35 cents a bunch; lima beans are bought at 25 and 33 cents a quart. Evergreen sweet corn, which is excellent in quality, with kernels full and juicy brings 30 cents a dozen ears; okra is 25 cents hundred, and sweet potatoes sell for 40 cents a half feature of the trade. Every large hotel in the city buys | peck. Green peas are 40 cents a peck, tomatoes 7

peck. Green peas are 40 cents a neck, tomatoes 7 cents a quart, cabbage 3 cents a head, and Russia turnips 25 cents a peck.

There are a few grapes in the market, but they are small and sour; they sell for 50 cents a pound. In two weeks, however, the better grades of she Delawate grapes wil be ready for the North, and the season for the Catawba and the Concord will soon follow. Peaches are becoming better as the season grows older. They still sell at fancy prices, the great, yellow, inscious fruit bringing as high as \$5 a basket. Crawfords and Rareribes can be had for \$2.50 and \$3.50 a basket. A good quality of cooking peaches can be bought for \$1.25 a basket. Melons are selling in large quantities and vary as much in their prices as in their quality. Watermelons can be bought for 10 cents each and musk-melons for 5 cents, each. Pears have shown them selves in the market stalls, but they are from the South and are used most generally for cooking. They can be bought for 20 cents a quart.

The best butter sells for 28 cents a pound and is increasing in price. Next week the probabilities are that it will ascend into the thirties. Cooking butter can be purchased for almost any price. Domestic cheese is 16 cents a pound and fresh eggs are sold for 25 cents a dozen.

Green Pea Soup.

MENU.

Green Pea Soup.

Striped Bass, baked. Cucuumbers.

Frogs' Legs, fried.

Breast of Veal, stuffed. Boiled Potatoes. Cream Sauce.

Lima Beans. Squash.

Woodcock. Grape Jelly.

Lettuce. French Dressing.

Frozen Peacnes. Delicate Caka.

Grapes. Muskinelons.

Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

WOODCOCK, FRIED-Dress and wipe them clean. The the legs close to the body; skin the heads and necks, and tie the beaks under the wing; tie, also, a very thin piece of baccn around the breast of each bird, and fry in boling lard. It only requires a few moments—say two minutes—to cook them. Season, and serve them on toast.

POIVRADE SAUCE .- Mince an onion ; fry it a yel-POLYRADE SAUCE.—Sances an onlone; yet as yet, low color, with butter in a stew-pan; pour on a gill of vinegar; let it remain on the fire until a third of it it is boiled away; then add a pint of gravy or stock, a bunch of parsley, two or three cloves, pepper and salt; let it boil a minute; thicken it with a little flour and butter; strain it and remove any particles of fat.

STUFFING FOR VEAL.—Soak half a pound of bread (with the crust off) in tepid water, then squeeze it dry. Put three ounces of butter into a stew-pan, and when hot stir in a small onion minced (one and a half ounces), which color slightly; then add the bread, with three tablespoonfuls of parsley (half an ounce) chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, a little grated nutneg, pepper, salt and a gill of stock. Stir it over the fire until it leaves the bottom and sides; then mix in two eggs.

FRITTERS.—Four eggs; one pint of milk; the rind of one grated lemon; a little salt; flour to make a light batter. Beat the eggs into the milk; add lemon, sait and flour. Fry in hot lard and serve with wine. PRESERVED TOMATORS .- Take ripe, but not soft,

PRESERVED TOMATORS.—Take ripe, but not soft, little yellow tomates and pour boiling water over them to take off the skins. Make a syrnp of one pound of sugar to one of tomatoes, putting in only enough water to dissolve the sugar. Take three lemons to each seven pounds of tomatoes; elice, and put in the syrup, first removing the seeds. When the syrup is boiled clear put in the tomatoes and boil gently three-quarters of an hour.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.-Make a soft dough of one PEACH SHORTCARE.—Make a soft dough of one quart of sitted flour mixed with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a generous tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, and sufficient sweet mik. Roll out thin. put a layer in a baking-pan, and sprinkle with flour and bits of butter; make four layers like this, using no butter and flour on the top layer. Bake in a quiek oven, turn out upside down, remove the layers, and place ripe peaches, cut up and sweetened, between each layer. Serve as a cake, with cream and sugar.

TIMBALE DE SPAGHETTI.—Break some apaghetti into very short ieugths and boil it thoroughly. Drain it before the fire and add to it plenty of fresh butter or a cup of strong, rich gravy; then mix with it one or two beaten eggs, according to quantity. When the macaroni is nearly cold, fill with it a plain mould which had been previously buttered and sprinkled with fine bread crumbs. Press the macaroni well down, leaving a hollow in the centre, in this place a well flavored mince of lamb, poultry,

or game; fill up the mold with more macaron; pressing it down compactly. Bake in a moderately quiet oven, turn out and serve very hot.

THE MONEY MARKET

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. August 18, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

O'p'g. H'g't. Low't Final. Bid. |Ask'd Sold.

Total sales : 106% seller 20 days. GOVERNMENTS. United States 4s Coupen, 1907.......10.000 ...... BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. Cen & Rio Gr 1st

ULOSING PRIORS OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wall-st.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18-P. M. The transactions in stocks to-day amounted only 235,335 shares, against 349,109 shares yesterday. The smaller volume of business illustrates the declining interest in speculation. Yet the activity and special strength imparted to two or three stocks gave to the market the appearance of unusual excitement. Western Union and Lake Shore stocks were the special features of the day's dealings. The transactions in neither were large— Western Union 28,600 shares and Lake Shore only 7,500 shares-yet their prices sharply advanced on those small sales, cause every one was expecting that they would advance. The market opened with a flurry, at figures that were fractionally higher than last evening's closing prices. A quick decline followed for the entire list. which was checked by the two special movements referred to. Western Union opened at 7634, declined to 76, and rose to 7813@ 781s. Lake Shore opened at 10678@10658, and rose to 10734@10712. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 12358@12314, and rose to 12418@ 12378. A few other stocks show small final gains, but the general market closed lower than last evening, and Denver and Rio specially weak at a decline of 17s to 2934. The narket closed feverish and unsettled.

Government bonds were dull at unchanged prices,

The business done in State bonds was confined to small sales of Louisiana consols at 65. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

Railroad bonds were dull, but prices generally were strong. Erie second consols were up to 95, Missouri, Kansas and Texas general mortgages were off at 79%. Ohio Southern incomes were 12 higher at 2012. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s were 1g easier at 7412. Peoria, Evansville and Decatur incomes, Evansville division, sold at 40@43. Wabash general mortgages were up 2 per cent at 65. Denvet and Rio Grande consols declined 14 to 844. Texas and Pacific incomes declined from 56 to 54%, and firsts, Rio Grande division, fell off from 78% to 77% @78. Atlantic and Pacific incomes rose from 2714 to 29, but again sold at 2719 at the close. New-Orleans and Pacific firsts were up 12 at 8312, and Fort Worth and Denver firsts were & lower at 70%. Mutual Union Telegraph sinking fund 6s sold at 83 @8212@824.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained \$7,004.173 or balance, made up by gains of \$650,075 coin and \$54,098 currency. It also gained \$300,000 by an issue of that amount of gold certificates to itself. The day's transactions covered: Receipts \$1,532,908; payments, \$528,745; currency balance, \$7,375,553; coin balance, \$121,308,179. Money at the Stock Exchange for call loans was easy. There was an abundant supply at 2 per cent all day, and the closing rate was 11222 per cent.

The weekly bank statement of averages shows an unexpected expansion in loans of \$2,848,600. The reported loss of \$2,854,600 in cash reflects an actual loss between Friday. August 10, and last evening of over \$4,000,000. The decline in deposits of \$1,602,300, which is \$1,500,000 greater decline than the other changes call for, reflects a utilizing of country bank notes for shipments to the interior. The statement of averages makes a much better showing for the reserves than would a statement

made up of the true condition at the close of business last evening. But the statement shows a loss for the week to the surplus reserves of \$2,454,025.

The following are the comparation in the comparation of the comparati

\$90,640,600 \$87,786,200 Dec. \$2,854.60 Survius..... \$9,333,675 \$6,879,650 Dec. \$2,464,025

The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—\$5,484,600 more than the sum held a year ago. The loans now are \$8,965,700 less than then, and the deposits are \$1,968,300 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is \$492,075 greater than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a surplus of \$6,879,650; against a surplus of \$1,867,125 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 27,12, against 25,61 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$118,817,111; balances, \$4,932,207. For the week—Exchanges \$862,805,268; balances, \$31,566,538.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$816,125, and the internal revenue receipts \$509,708. The United States Treasury received \$407,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows: \$9,333,675 \$6,879,650 Dec. \$2,464,925

\$1.573.000

For the week ..... \$6,723,797 \$8,474,765 \$10,802,376
Previously reported 207,397,152 \$12,756,486 284,905,867 Total since Jan. 1.. \$275,120,949 \$321,231,254 \$295,708.921 Exports of specie from New-York:

Total since Jen 1... \$7,409,736 \$41,630,756 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week...... \$583,493 \$40,955 \$370,168 Previously reported, \$1,107,481 9,220,075 7,879,968 Total since Jan. 1.. \$31,690,974 \$2,261,033 \$8,242,436

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The dealings to-day in United Pipe Line certificates were small, and the fluctuations of prices possessed little significance. The only news from the oil fields of importance was the statement that the preduction of the Porcupine No. 9 well had declined to the rate of 42 barrels an hour. An opening 5 of a cent higher than last night at \$1 10% was followed by an until near the close, whom a selling movement carrie prices down to \$1 00%. The close was steady at \$1 1 The range of prices and the total dealings here were a follows:

The refined market was unchanged. POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO MARONE'S PLAN

FOR REORGANIZING COUNTY COMMITTEES. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Ex-Congressman Dezendorf, of Virginia, said this evening that he is re ceiving letters from leading Republicans in all parts of the State who have until recently acted with Senster Mahone, in which they heartily indorse the effort to preserve a distinctive Republican organization. It is said that General Mahone has recently issued orders that the Readjuster and Republican County Committees; shall be disbanded and new "Readjuster Coalition" County-Bid. Asked
City 5a, New... 130 131
United RR., N J 130
Pennay'ra Rauffd 57 5
Reading... 27 5 28 5
Reading goa'l at 95 5
Reading goa'l at 95 5
Lehigh Nav... 44 4 45
Lehigh Nav... 44 2 45
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Ry... 12 13
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Sar... 44 2 15
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Lehigh Valley... 69 5
Reading goa'l at 95 5
Lehigh Valley... 69 6
Lehigh Valley.. prominent Republican of the Viith Congressional Dis-trict, who has been an active supporter of the Anti-Bourbou movement. The letter, which is dated August 12, reads in part as follows:
"Every effort has been made to break up our Republi-

can organization here by merging with the Readjusters, and this under orders from Richmond. We are not disposed here to submit to such dictations, and are all the more determined since the purpose of General Mahoue has become so manifest to remove every Republican who will not bend to his will. Intoxicated with power, derived most unhappily from a Republican Administration, he is doing that which, if persisted in, will bring defeat upon any party. Americans will not submit to an auto crat. If he does not learn otherwise he will be com pelled to by the stern logic of events. "He refused to help reappoint the only Republican post-

master in Albemurle, although both committees unan monaly called for it, and he had put in a man who voted for Hancock and English, and up to within a year had been an active Democrat. The Republican incumbent been an active bemocrat. The superstance of the campaign fund of 1882 of any man in the county. Now it is reported that the chairman of our County Committee is to be. that the chairman of our County Committee is to be, or has been, removed from his office (to the Internal Revenue Service.) . . . We can kardly hope for any organization that will give us a fighting chance, but we can show that we bolong to a party which does not sacrifice principle for party advantage, and that is the proud record of the Republican party. I would deplore even the temporary ascendency of Bornbon Democracy as a great evil at this time. Lut as between that and the establishment of an autocrat ever Virginia, I would not choose the latter.

"A large majority of the Republicans here are opposed to the consolitation of committees. They do not wish to sunder their connection with the great National party. Their action will depend on the events in the near future. A mass meeting held Monday refused to order a consolidation. After the Republicans had mainly left the hail I understand a small squad named a County. Coalition Committee, a majority of which are Republicans. But many that were named will not serve. The reported that General Wickham has declared his purpose to act with the Democrats. Is it true f I hope not for I have looked upon him as a leader of the 'Old Guard."

THE LOCOMOTIVE INDUSTRY.

The superintendent of one of the leading manufactories of locomotives in Paterson, N. J., said to a TRIBUNE reporter the other day: "I should say that manufacture of locomotives in this country, distributed among a dozen or fifteen companies. Five of the manufactories are in New-England, four in New-York State, two or three in Pennsylvania, and there are these here in Paterson. Perhaps there are 4,000 operation the business here, the best workmen carning to \$20 a week. One company turns out five locome a week, the others three each. The weight of a loc tive is nearly forty-eight tons. There have been at tive is nearly forty-eight tons. There have been a improvements in late years. Just after the panis question of economy was a pressing one, and one was to increase the traction power of engines. The sult has been that the traction power of 12,000 or 1 pounds of ten years ago has been increased to pounds now. That is, three of the present style gines will do the work of five engines of the tyle of years ago. The change is in the size of the cylindrical traction is made to the control of the eight of the cylindrical tractions in the size of the cylindrical tractions mostly domestic, of course, though we occase

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS CAMP-MEETING.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 17. Three thousand persons from New York, Newbur Nyack, representing Methodist churches, attends camp-meeting at the Atlantic Highlands to-dayolorgymou present were the Rav. S. S. Raidwin, Mr. Lavelle, of New-Jersey; the Rev. Mr. W. New-York; the Rev. C. H. Yatman, of New-Rev. Mr. Floyd, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. of Piorida.

The Rev. Dr. Reddy, of Syracuse, gave Eible in the morning, and in the afternion the H Yatman, of Newark, preached. Protessor Wilks, of New-York, and Protessor Perkins can elections. Mrs. Wilson sang "Our Savious Waiting and at 15 Shall be mediated."